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SOURCE As indicated

PROGRESS OF RADIOFICATION IN THE USSR, DECEMBER 1953

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

In November 1953, there were about 10,000 wired radio centers in the USSR. (1) The plan for the development of radiofication in the first 8 months of 1953 for the USSR was fulfilled 122.8 percent, including 109.2 percent in villages. The number of wired radio speakers installed in rural areas in 1953 was more than double the number installed in 1952. (2) In 3 years [1951-1953], the number of wired radio speakers in rural areas doubled, and the number of kolkhoz wired radio centers more than tripled while their power increased five times. (3)

Because of the lack of technical help from local communications organizations, many wired radio centers in kolkhozes were not in operation in November 1953. In Moskovskaya Oblast, 20 percent of the kolkhoz wired radio centers were not working. (4) In December 1953 in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, an average of 37 percent of kolkhoz wired radio centers were silent. (3) Also in December, the 1953 plan for additional wired radio speakers to be paid for by the kolkhozes was not being fulfilled. (2) For example, in 9 months of 1953, the plan for appropriating kolkhoz funds for radiofication was barely half fulfilled in Zaporozhskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR. Only 46 kolkhozes in the oblast has invested 1,200,000 rubles in the construction of new transmission networks. The number of wired radio centers in individual kolkhozes actually decreased. (3) The construction and installation organizations for radiofication of the USSR were working poorly; of 76 construction and installation administrations, only 29 fulfilled the plan for the first half of 1953. As a result, the plan for construction and installation work in radiofication was fulfilled by only 83.6 percent. There were serious deficiencies in the operation of kolkhoz wired radio centers because of the lack of trained personnel and spare parts. (2)

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In 1953 in Vladimirskaya Oblast, RSFSR, wired radio centers were checked by communications workers only once a year. In the Kazakh SSR, there were only two or three radio repair shops in rural areas; there were no such shops at all in Mordovskaya ASSR. Local enterprises in the Ukrainian SSR and Moldavian SSR produced few radio parts and loud-speakers, thus slowing down radiofication in those areas.(3)

In October 1953, the radios available to the public were not satisfactory. Variety was still very limited; the Riga-6 and the Rekord radios were not satisfying the public. There were no good radio-phonographs, no radios with short-wave bands, and very few second-rate radios in mass production.(5)

RSFSR

During 1953, 7,700 new wired radio speakers were installed in Groznenskaya Oblast, more than twice the planned amount. By the end of 1954, 6,000 more wired radio speakers are to be installed in kolkhozes of the oblast.(6)

In three years [1951-1953?], the number of kolkhoz wired radio centers in Krasnoyarskiy Kray increased by almost six times and the number of wired radio speakers installed in kolkhoz homes increased 17 times.(1) For the first 11 months of 1953, 792 kilometers of radio lines and more than 1,000 kilometers of wires were strung, 92 wired radio centers were equipped, 124 kolkhozes were radiofied, and more than 18,000 loud-speakers were installed in kolkhoz workers' homes.(7)

There were wired radio centers in 30 of the 38 artels in Koryakskiy Natsional'nyy Okrug in November 1953.(8)

Latvian SSR

During the first 9 months of 1953, the number of kolkhoz wired radio centers in the Latvian SSR almost doubled; more than 10,000 wired radio speakers were installed in kolkhozes and rayon centers. In Ludzenskiy, Tukumskiy, Rezeknenskiy, Vilyanskiy, and other rayons, a new device was installed which permitted radiobroadcasting over telephone wires. In 1953, the appropriations for the radiofication of rayons increased ten times over 1952.(9) From 1947 to 1952, the number of radios in homes of kolkhoz, MTS, and sovkhoz workers in the republic increased almost eight times. In 1947, there were 2,225 wired radio speakers in rural areas in the Latvian SSR, and in November 1953 there were almost 12,000 speakers. By the end of 1953, 4,000 more wired radio speakers were to be installed.(10)

Belorussian SSR

During the first 11 months of 1953, 135 kolkhoz wired radio centers went into operation in the Belorussian SSR and about 36,000 kolkhoz homes were radiofied. By November 1953, half the kolkhoz homes were radiofied.(11) More than 70 wired radio centers were in operation in Poleskaya Oblast in November 1953.(12)

Ukrainian SSR

In 1953, 450,000 wired radio speakers were to be installed in the Ukrainian SSR, 300,000 of them in rural areas. During the first 8 months of 1953, 293,000 wired radio centers were installed, 220,000 of them in rural

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areas. During 1954, 900,000 wired radio speakers are to be installed, and by the end of 1955 all villages are to be radiofied.(13) During the postwar years, about 180,000 radios and more than 1,000 television sets were sold to kolkhoz workers of the Ukraine.(14)

In November 1953, the plan for the radiofication of the Ukrainian SSR was not being fulfilled. By November 1953, the Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives allotted only 40,000 dynamic loud-speakers instead of the planned 125,000. The Dnepropetrovsk VIP Plant had produced only 18,000 dynamic loud-speakers instead of 140,000. Because of the shortage of loud-speakers, 12,000 kolkhoz families in nine western oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR could not listen to broadcasts even though their homes were wired.(1)

From January to October 1953, ten wired radio centers were built in the kolkhozes of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. Each kolkhoz home in the oblast was radiofied.(15)

Moldavian SSR

In October 1953, there were 18,000 wired radio speakers and about 9,000 radios in Kishinev.(16)

Georgian SSR

In three years [1951-1953?], the number of wired radio speakers in the Georgian SSR increased more than 1.5 times. From January to October 1953, 24 new wired radio centers were built and more than 10,000 wired radio speakers were installed in kolkhoz homes of the republic.(17) During the first 9 months of 1953, 30 kolkhoz wired radio centers were equipped in the Georgian SSR and about 11,000 wired radio speakers were installed in kolkhoz homes. More than one million rubles were spent by the state on the development of rural radiofication in 1953.(18)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

According to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 250,000 wired radio speakers are to be installed in Azerbaijdzhan SSR. As of December 1953, only 22,000 had actually been installed. The plan for the first 9 months of 1953 on installing speakers connected to kolkhoz wired radio centers was fulfilled only 6.3 percent.(3)

Kazakh SSR

From 1950 to October 1953, the number of wired radio speakers in kolkhoz homes increased almost four times and the number of wired radio centers 3.5 times in the Kazakh SSR. In October 1953, there were not enough radio mechanics and operators; in 7 months of 1953, only 144 were trained instead of the 402 planned. Radiofication of the Kazakh SSR was being retarded by the lack of loud-speakers, batteries, and spare vacuum tubes for radios. The kolkhoz wired radio centers did not supply high-quality broadcasting.(19) In November 1953, there was a shortage of radios in the Kazakh SSR. In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, 1,000 kolkhoz homes which were wired for radio had no loud-speakers.(1) In Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast in November 1953, there were 80 wired radio centers, 24 of them in kolkhozes; 317 kolkhozes, 28 sovkhoses, and 38 MTS were radiofied; and about 5,000 rural residents had radios for their own personal use.(20)

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Uzbek SSR

During 1952 alone, tens of wired radio centers were built or rebuilt and 27,365 wired radio speakers were installed. There was an increase of 5,011 radios in the republic.(21)

Tadzhik SSR

In the first 9 months of 1953, the construction and installation administration, under the authorized representative of the Ministry of Communications USSR for the Tadzhik SSR, radiofied 14 kolkhozes, installing 3,132 wired radio speakers. By the end of 1953, ten more kolkhozes were to be radiofied.(22)

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